THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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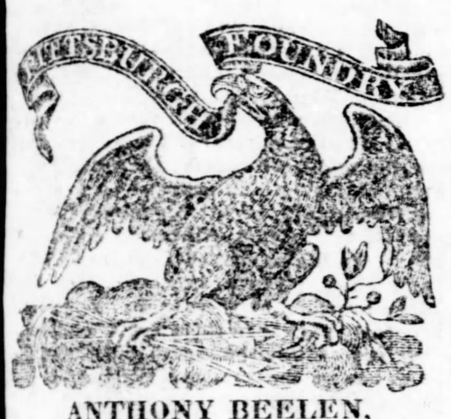
Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*



ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jamba, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Ptisburgh, January 2, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty-three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812

JUST RECEIVED,

At the Widow Hunsher's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at nearly the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

N B The highest price given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter

AQUILA M. BOLTON'S ACADEMY, for a limited number of Young Ladies, will be opened this day at his house in Liberty street opposite to the Diamond. *Pittsburgh, October* 19, 1812.

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 2d day of November next, the following property, viz

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows—by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of —— Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullogh on the south, and by lands of George Wallace Esq containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling houre, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suits of John Little, Francis B. Holmes, and James Peebles assignee of John Perry.

Also, all the right, title and interest of and in a piece of ground, rented on ground rent of Simon Small, being part of lot No. 116, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 by 30 feet, on Penn street, and extending back to an alley of said lot of 20 feet, reserved for the accommodation of renters, subject to a yearly ground rent of one dollar and twenty-five cents. Taken in execution as the property of James Patrick, at the suit of James Gray.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1812.

SHERIFFS SALES

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November next, the following property, viz—

All the right, title, and undivided interest of Noble Willock, in and to the following piece of ground, being part of Lot No 318, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, to wit:—beginning on Third street, at the corner of lots No. 317 and 318, and running by said street 23 feet; thence northwardly in a line parallel with Wood street 39 feet; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 3 feet; thence northwardly by a parallel line with Wood street 45 feet and an half; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 20 feet to the line of lot No. 317; thence by said line southwardly 84 and an half feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story brick house. Taken in execution as the property of the said Noble Willock, at the suit of Samuel Montooth.

Also, all the right, title and interest in and to the western half of Lot No 113, fronting Liberty and Penn street 30 feet, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded eastwardly by the other half of said lot, and westwardly by lot No 114, in the occupancy of Richard Robinson. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of James M'Eary.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 13,

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase

GEO. EVANS

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812

CAME to the plantation of Oliver Ormsby, on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, a large black COW, with the left ear cropped The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

October 29, 1812

The Honest Man's Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippi after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled on Wednesday last in the State House, in Boston, agreeable to adjournment from the last session—The two branches being assembled, a joint committee was chosen to wait on the Governor to inform him of their readiness to proceed on the business of the session; they reported that his Excellency was ready to make his communication; and the two branches immediately assembling in convention, were waited upon by the governor, & addressed in the following able

SPEECH:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

AND

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF

REPRESENTATIVES.

The period again approaches when electors of a President and Vice President of the United States are to be appointed, and you have now assembled that you may execute the important trust, of directing the manner of their appointment on the part of this state. I hope that nothing will interfere to prevent an impartial discharge of this public duty. The language of the Constitution on this subject is imperative ——'Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors'——this form of expression was necessary; for it is obvious that if the states should neglect to appoint electors, the national government would be at an end.

In addition to this, the Constitution has required, that the members of the State Legislatures, and all Executive Officers shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution—We have taken this oath, and have sworn impartially to perform all the duties incumbent on us as members of the State Government—should this duty be neglected, the people of the State would on this important occasion, lose their political consequence, and be deprived of the rights of citizens.

By a letter of the 12th of last June, the Secretary of War, requested me by direction of the President, to order into the service of the United States on the requisition of maj Gen. Dearborn, such part of the quota of militia from this State, detached conformably to the act of the 10th April last, as he might deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast—On the 22d of June, I received a letter from Gen. Dearborn, informing me that war was declared against G Britain; and requesting me to order forty one companies of the detached militia into the service of the United States, for the defence of the posts and harbours in this State, and the harbor of Newport in the State of Rhode Island; and stating that the companies were intended for the following posts and harbors, in the following proportions. For Passamaquody, five companies; for Machias one company; for Castine three companies; for Damariscotta and Wiscasset, two companies; for Kennebunk one company; for Portland five companies; for Marblehead, Salem, Cape Ann and Newburyport four companies; for Boston twelve companies; and for Rhode Island eight companies. I also received from Gen. Dearborn two other letters of June 26th and June 29th on the same subject.

The Constitution of the U. S. declares that 'Congress may provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.' And the act of Congress of April 10th, authorising a detachment of one hundred thousand of the militia, empowers the President 'to call into actual service any part of the said detachment in all the exigencies provided by the Constitution.' From these clauses in the Constitution and Law of April 10th, the President derives his authority to call the militia of the States into actual service; and except in the exigencies above mentioned, he can have no authority by the Constitution to do it But there was no suggestion, either in the letter from the War Department above referred to, or in those from gen Dearborn, that this State or Rhode Island was invaded, or in iminent danger of an invasion; or that either of the exigencies recognized by the Constitution and law of the U. S. existed.—If such declaration could have been made with truth, it would undoubtedly have been made.

General Dearborn plainly supposed, that in consequence of the act declaring war, he was authorised by virtue of the power given him by the President, to require any part or the whole of our detached militia to be called out, and marched to such places in this and the other States as he may think proper.

If this construction of the constitution is correct, the President and Congress will be able at any time, by declaring war, to call the whole militia of the U. S. into actual service, and march them to such places as he may think fit, and retain them in the service as long as the war shall continue ——It is declared indeed, by the aforesaid Act of April 10th, 'that the said detachment shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.' But if the mere act of declaring war, gives a right to the National Government to call the militia into service and detain them six months, it must give a right to detain them six years, if the war continues so long; and the National Government has the same authority to call out the whole as a part of the militia.

Heretofore it has been understood, that the power of the President and Congress to call the militia into service, was to be exercised only in cases of emergency, and not for the purpose of forming them into a standing army, or of carrying on an offensive war.—But according to the above construction, the right to employ the militia is made to depend, not upon contingencies which the National Government might be unable to foresee or provide against but upon its own act—upon the existence of a state of war, which the government has a right to declare as often, and continue so long as it may think proper.

Although many of the most important attributes of sovereignty are given by the Constitution to the government of the U. S. yet there are some which still belong to the State Governments Of these, one of the most essential is the entire controul of the Militia, except in the exigencies above mentioned; this has not been delegated to the U. S. it is therefore reserved to the States, respectively; and whenever it shall be taken from them and a consolidation of the military force of the States, shall be effected, the security of the State Governments will be lost; and they will wholly depend for their existence upon the moderation and forbearance of the National Government.

I have been fully disposed to comply with the requirements of the constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance of it, and sincerely regretted, that any request should be made by an officer of the national government to which I could not constitutionally conform. But it appears to me that the requisition aforesaid was of that character; and I was under the same obligation to maintain the rights of the state, as to support the constitution of the U States If the demand was not warranted by the constitution, I should have violated my duty in a most important point, if I had attempted to enforce it, and had thereby assisted in withdrawing the militia from the rightful authority of the state. Besides, if the measure was not required by the constitution, it would have been oppressive, as the militia must have been called from their occupations to places remote from their homes, and detained in the service during the busy season of the year. I therefore, on the third day of July, issued a general order, and on the same day wrote to Gen. Dearborn, that I had directed the adjutant-general to furnish him with a copy of it, and that after mature reflection I had endeavored, in that order, to pursue the course which my duty, in relation to the request contained in his letter of June 28d, required of me.

Afterwards, by a letter of July 15th, Gen. Dearborn informed me, that having received orders to leave the sea coast, where he was ordered for the purpose of taking the necessary measures for placing the towns and garrisons in a state of defence against the invasion or attack of an enemy, and to repair to Albany, it became his duty to request me to order out such part of the detached militia, *as the present state of war required*, the number being stated in his letter of June 22d; and that as other objects would require the service of a great part of the regular troops, it would become his duty to order them from the sea board. This letter I had no opportunity of answering before Gen. Dearborn left the state. But I presume, if this state was in danger of invasion, that the regular troops would not be ordered to Albany; and if they were so ordered, that the Militia were not liable to be called into service and stationed in the Forts of the U. S. to do garrison duty when not the least danger of invasion appeared.

On the 27th of July I received a letter from the Secretary of War of the 21st of that month, stating that orders had been given to Gen. Dearborn to move the regular troops to the northern frontier, leaving a sufficient number to man the guns in the garrisons on the sea board, and renewing the requisition aforesaid. In this letter he says, 'The danger of invasion which existed at the time of issuing the order of the President increases.' This expression was peculiarly guarded, as the order of the President was issued before war was declared. However as this, and the last letter of Gen. Dearborn, seemed to imply that there was some danger of invasion, and as the measures to be taken on my part were of importance, I thought it expedient to convene the council, and request their advise on the subject of the foregoing letters.

The council advised, that they were unable from a view of the Constitution of the U. S and the documents aforesaid, to perceive that any exigency existed, which could render it advisable to comply with the said requisition—But, as upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions, the Governor and council have authority to require the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, that it was advisable to request the opinion of the supreme court upon the following questions, viz

1. Whether the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states have a right to determine, whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the constitution of the U S. exist; so as to require them to place the militia or any part of it in the service of the U. S. at the request of the president, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of congress?

2. Whether, when either of the exigencies exists, authorising the employing the militia in the service of the U S. the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the president of the U. States?

After the above request was made to the supreme Court, a person deputed by the inhabitants of Eastport & Robbinston on our eastern boundary applied to me, representing that there were many lawless people on the borders from whom they had serious apprehensions of an attack; and requesting that a number of the militia might be stationed in those towns. The council advised that 3 companies of the detached militia should be called in to the service of the U. S. for their protection On the 5th of August, I issued an order for that purpose, and directed that two of the companies should be stationed at Eastport, and one company at Robbinston, until the president should otherwise direct; and the same day, by a letter to the secretary of war, informed him of the transactions aforesaid—and having received the opinion of the judges on the above questions, enclosed to him their answers—a copy of that opinion, and the letters and papers above referred to, will be laid before you by the Secretary.

Soon after the declaration of War, several towns on the sea coast applied to the governor and council for arms and ammunition, as many persons who were exempt from military duty were destitute of the necessary means of defence. Agreeably to the advice of the council, they were in some instances, furnished with those articles——By inspecting the returns of the quarter-master general, you will be convinced of the necessity of obtaining a further supply of small arms and military stores; and the more so, as our defence on the sea board seems almost wholly to be confided to the militia.—We have in this state several hundred miles of sea coast, a number of islands near the coast are inhabited by our citizens, and more than one hundred of our towns may be approached by the enemy's ships. It is obvious therefore, that only a maratime defence can afford them full security. Still however, we should employ such means as we possess for their protection; and to this end, it will be necessary that the whole militia should be armed and equipped in the best possible manner and ready to march at the shortest notice; and in case of invasion, that arms should be in readines for every man who is able to bear them. In this way it is probable that our defensive force, and the general security of the sea

board, will be as great as if portions of the militia were drawn from every part of the state, and stationed in a few of the large towns on the coast.

While the war in which we are unhappily involved, continues, it is to be carried on, only in the name and by direction of the public. The people cannot act of themselves except for the defence of their possessions and territories. Without the commission or particular order of the government, they have no right to commit hostilities, or undertake any offensive expedition. In modern warfare the troops alone carry on the war, while the rest of the people peaceably follow their callings, and if they refrain from hostilities have generally but little to fear from the enemy's arms.

For many years, and until within a late period, the nations of Europe have made war with moderation and generosity, and in a manner which proved they had not forgotten that their enemies were men, and might afterwards become friends. Indeed, war is so dreadful in its effects, and so destructive to human happiness, that the law of nature allows of it only in the utmost extremity; and requires that when it is resorted to, the persons engaged in it shall endeavor to mitigate its horrors, as far as their safety will permit, by the exercise of justice and humanity. These principles of the law of nature are confirmed by the precepts of the Christian religion.

Whatever sentiments may prevail among the people of this state concerning the justice or expediency of the present war, I hope and trust that they will perform the duties enjoined on them by our constitution and laws, and that they will do nothing to obstruct the government in the constitutional measures they may think proper to adopt. If those measures are tho't to be unjustifiable or particularly injurous to this part of the Union, let us cherish a confidence in the wisdom & justice of the other states, and wait with patience for the remedy provided by the constitution.

In the mean time, let us regard with abhorrence those violent personal outrages, which are fatal to the peace, & disgraceful to the character of any people; let us be watchful and determined to prevent tumults and disorders of every kind, by which our internal tranquility would be endangered, and be as willing to indulge in others the right of expressing their opinions of public measures, as we are to exercise that right ourselves

I shall readily co-operate with you Gentlemen, in any measure that may be thought conducive to the defence and tranquility of the State, and the preservation and security of the Union ——and may the God of our Fathers protect us in this calamitous period, and guide us in the way of duty and safety.

CALEB STRONG.

August 14th, 1812

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Oct. 9.

We are informed by an officer of the army, that the recruits at the Tarborough rendezvous, in this state, are somewhat sickly. Out of the two hundred and twenty five men, between 60 and 70 are sick or unfit for duty. The men suffer much from the want of blankets and cloathing, supplies of this have been as yet, very limited and partial.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) October 15

Charleston Blockaded.

All day yesterday our port was blockaded by 3 English brigs of war who took seven or eight sail of vessels, and one of the brigs sailed with their prizes last evening, supposed for Nassau. This is the first visit of the kind we have had since war commenced.

The vessels off the bar are the Sappho, O'Grady, of 18 32 pound carronades; the Rhodian, Boss, 10 12s and 2 long 6's; & the Variable Yates, of 12 12- pound carronades.

BOSTON, *October* 20.

We have received by the way of Halifax and New-York, London dates from the 29th to the 31st of August. those of the 29th announces an important victory gained by the Russian Gen Count Witgenstein, on the 30th and 31st July, at Dower Jeribera between Palotzk and Sebesoh, in which the French Marshal Oudonot lost 3000 killed 8000 in wounded and prisoners, 70 pieces of cannon and all his baggage. This account though denied in the French bulletins, is authenticated by letters from different parts in the North of Europe, and by some minute particulars of the battle as well as some ulterior operations of the victorious army. The same dates also announces a glorious victory over the French, on the fifteenth of Augus, on the plains near Breslaw, a small village about middleway between Polotzk and Riga, in which the French lost 18000 killed and wounded, and 14000 prisoners; the Russians 11000 killed and wounded.

The latter report, from the London paper of August 31 appears to be discredited; and we ourselves think it probably without foundation. The intelligence comes from Gottenburgh, under date of August 24, while the French bulletin of the day preceding from the seat of War, is wholly silent on an event, which, if true, would have been mentioned in some way or other

Of the battle of the 30th and 31st. July, the Gottenburgh letters say we have full and ample confirmation of the victories gained by the Russians, under Gen Count Wittgenstein.—— The St Petersburgh official Gazette, states, "that Count Wittgenstein had gained a signal victory over Marshal Oudinot, and taken, killed and wounded 11000, with 70 pieces cannon & all the baggage."

An article from Riga, of Aug. 5th says, "this place has not been invested, nor is there much danger of its being so from its great strength, and the late brilliant success of Gen Wittgenstein, who had checked the career of the army, marching against it, and driven them back several leagues.

The expedition from Sweden, had not sailed on the 19th, but such was the vigor and resolution in recruiting for the army, as to banish all suspicions of the fidelity of the Crown Prince

The French Emperor has established a chamber of commerce at Dantzic with permission to grant Licenses to encourage the trade of that place in other words, to enable him to obtain supplies for his army.

A fleet of 18 sail of the line, and 10 frigates are ready for sea in the harbor of Toulon.

From the Boston Palladium, Oct. 23.

ELECTORS ARE TO BE CHOSEN.

On motion of the Hon Mr. Bridge, the Senate yesterday re considered their vote of Wednesday evening against the choice of Electors in the Common Pleas Circuits, and the Resolve was passed.

The Resolve was then sent down to the House, where it was immediately concurred in; and Massachusetts will now have a voice in the election of President, although the mode is not of so decisive a character as a choice by General Ticket would have been.

The Resolve has passed all its forms and his Excellency the Gov. has subscribed the same.

It directs that the Commonwealth shall be divided into 6 Districts as follows:

The Counties of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex, shall form one District, & choose 5 Electors.

The Counties of Worcester, Hampshire, Hampden, Franklin and Berkshire, shall form one District, and choose 6 Electors.

The Counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Norfolk, Barnstable, Dukes County & Nantucket, shall form one District and choose 4 Electors.

The Counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford, shall form one District & choose 3 Electors.

The Counties of Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset, shall form one District and choose 3 Electors.

And The Counties of Hancock and Washington, shall form one District & choose 1 Elector.

The Election is to take place on Thursday, the 12th of November next —Such persons are to vote as vote for State Representatives. Written or printed votes are to be given. Selectmen or Assessors are to give five days previous notice of the meeting. Returns are to be made to the Secretary's office on or before the 20th of November. Where there is no choice, the Governor and Council are to designate the Elector from those who have a plurality of votes.

ALBANY *October* 23.

Report says, *Gen Dearborn* will set off this day for the Western frontiers, whether to assume the permanent command in that quarter, or for what other purpose, we have not learned —neither do we know that the report itself is entitled to credit.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 24.

From the Office of the Military Monitor, Thursday afternoon October 22, 1812.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the army, to the Editor, dated camp at Greenbush, Oct 23, 1812.

'Enclosed is an Extra Gazette with the partial particulars of the battle of Queenston—the remaining particulars will I expect be received on to morrow and I shall endeavour to forward them in time for your next paper if possible.

'Among the prisoners taken by the enemy are lieut. col. Fenwick of the flying artillery (thrice wounded) lieut col. Scott of the 2d regt. U. States artillery, lt. Buyly of the 3d regt. U. S. artillery, lt. col. Chrystie of the 13th Infantry and Maj. Mullany of the 23d Infantry.

'Capt. Gibson of the flying artillery is either dead or a prisoner. The enemy had nearly thrice our force; upwards of 60 officers are either killed or taken.

'The battle would have terminated in our favour had the militia been up in support of their invading brethren in arms.

'Our loss in killed, wounded & prisoners is about 800—Never was there a greater effort of valour by Americans.

''Tis said that col. Chrystie, with 300 Infantry drove, at the point of the bayonet, several miles between 5 and 600 British of the Egyptian regiment (the 49th.)

'All our men were raw and inexperienced, and the victory is such as the enemy will weep over—Brock is certainly dead.

'Two hundred of the flying artillery will march on Thursday (Oct. 22d) & we expect that the remainder of the regiment that is here 300 in number will march in a very short time for Niagara; you may rely every information in my power shall be collected & forwarded for your paper, which is highly esteemed here.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston to his friend in this city dated

BOSTON *Oct.* 19.

"A cartel has arrived this forenoon from Halifax, with a newspaper from thence stating, that the Russians obtained a splendid victory on the 15th. of August, over the French at or near Breslau, with a loss to the latter of 30,000 men.

I have just learnt that the French were first successful—but Bagration, with the aid of the Cossacks, was finally conqueror."

The U. States in the present war exhibits a curious spectacle to the world. When colonies to great Britain. they gloriously receded from a servile condition: they absolved themselves from a dependence upon, and subordination to the most christian people in the world themselves excepted And they did so from an abhorrence of slavery and from a love of liberty They exhibited the first example for ages, of a people revolting from their government on account of their attachment to republican principles and the rights of man. They succeeded not only in the war of the Revolution, but in establishing a Government of laws and equal rights.—— Who could believe after this, they would be found in alliance with a relentless Tyrant, at a time too, when he is exerting his despotic sword to enslave the warld?—Who hates and destroys in every clime the principles to which the United States owe their happiness—who has plundered them of Fifty Million of treasure—imprisoned maltrated their citizens—insulted and dared their Ministers—and reviled—and taunted their Government!!!!!!

A gentleman who left England on the 7th of Sept. and who while there, travelled into every county, informs us that a pacific disposition towards the U. S. prevailed every where as well among the officers of the government as the people; but it was not believed the right to take, British subjects from American vessels would be yielded.

It was known, that A. Warren was empowered to negociate with the American government.

By the above mentioned gentleman we have been favored with London papers to Sept. 4, and a Bristol paper of Sept. 5.

London, September 5.

Austria is not cordial in the cause into which she has been dragged, and circumstances will transpire in the course of the campaign, nay perhaps, within a few days, to prove that we are not hazarding, at random a chimerical speculation——There is an agent now in LONDON—who can, if he pleases——bear us out in our conclusion.

An Austrian Gen. has been sent to Vienna a state prisoner. Some conjecture he refused to serve in the war against Russia.

The King of Prussia has left Berlin for the Baths of Toplitz, under the assumed name of COUNT DE RUPPIC!

Much distress is experienced in Denmark for want of Commerce, and the French minister pretends to have discovered a plot of Russia, Sweden and England to seize Zealand. England is now at war with Denmark.—She may fairly take ZEALAND, if she can.

Col Schuyler, in a letter to his brother in Albany, states the following loss of officers in his regiment, (the 13th) capt. Nelson and Ensign Morris killed; capt. Malcom, Lawrence, Armstrong and Wool, and Lieut Lent, wounded, not dangerously. Capt, Ogilvie, Lieuts. Fink and kerney, and Ensign Sammons prisoners,

The vessel constructing at Sackets Harbor by Mr Eckford of New-York is rapidly progressing towards her completion. The raising is burnished, and the workmen were building stages on the 17th inst. She is 112 feet keel. The Governor, at that time was at Sackets Harbor, preparing the troops, which consisted of about 2000 soldiers.

From the Alexandria Gazette, October 26, 1812

Great anxiety is felt respecting the dispatches received at Washington & and the result of the new propositions which they are supposed to contain.—although nothing official has yet transpired, or will probably be made public until themeeting of congress, there is reason to believe that they contain the most liberal propositions which the British government can or will make, and in the event of their rejection, they will prosecute the war with all the vigor they can give it. From several little occurrences which have recently taken place in Washington, we are inclined to think that something good may yet come out of *Nazareth.*

There is now embodied according to accounts, and under pay and rations, about 12000 militia in the states of Kentucky and Ohio, two thousand in Pennsylvania, and fifteen hundred in Virginia. In the state of New-York Vermont, &c. a like number including regular and militia. At the present moment we have to support and pay very near 30,000 men.—With all this force shall we take Canada this fall? One company of the Pennsylvania volunteers with the captain and some of the other officers have deserted and gone home.

Trent Fed

The number of regular troops at Plattsburgh, on the 10th inst. was two thousand five hundred. Some people consider it improper to speak of our armies unless we give the number in tens of thousands; but we have been taught to speak the truth without fear of thereby endangering the cause of our country.

Albany Gaz.

The continued disasters of our armies are but the necessary consequences of the absence of all arrangement in the military department. As yet no general plan for discipling our troops has been formed, and the commanding officer of each regiment adopts his own system of drill and manœvre. When the regiments are brot' into the field for action, fatal must be the result of this ignorance or neglect.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *November* 6, 1812.

We are informed that the Pennsylvania militia under the command of Brig. Gen. Crooks, arrived at Canton, in the state of Ohio, on the 27th ult. that they were in good health and high spirits, and that they were to march in a few days for Mansfield, a distance of about 60 miles, where they expected to meet gen. Harrison.

It is rumoured, that immediately, on the arrival of Gen. Tannehill with the Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Niagara, another attack will be made on Upper Canada.

The Madisonian ticket for electors in Allegheny county, had a majority of 321 votes—in Washington county 1908.

In the late action at Queenston Lt. Col. Christie of the U. S. army at the head of three hundred of his regiment charged the British 49th regiment and put them to flight, when the British commander in chief, maj. General Brock, in attempting to rally the 49th, was himself killed.

JUDGE WOODWARD.

It has been announced in the newspapers, that this gentleman, who had filled the important and honorable station of Chief Justice of the Michigan territory, had (since the surrender of Detroit to the British) accepted an appointment from Col. Procter, the British commander at that place. In order to put the conduct of the Judge in a true point of view, we presume, the following correspondence has been forwarded to us for publication We have no personal knowledge of Judge Woodward, but gentlemen lately from Detroit speak highly in his praise, and say that he has rendered great and important services to the distressed and unfortunate inhabitants.

Letter from Col. Henry Proctor to A. B. Woodward, Esq.

Detroit, August 20th, 1812.

SIR,

I enclose a copy of a proclamation issued by Major General Brock on the 16th inst. announcing, among other things, that wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the British government, the laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the territory will admit thereof.—Understanding that you are the only officer of the late government at present here, I should be happy for such information as you might be pleased to afford on the following points:

1st. What are the geographical limits of the territory by the American laws?

2d. What are the settled and unsettled parts, and what is the population?

3d. What was the civil government, and what were the expences of its organization? Can the civil government be re-organized, without a new supreme magistrate? Do the laws require such magistrate, or any others, and if any, what others to reside here? What officers might the change of flag render necessary to be superseded, and which are susceptible of being continued? And would those who heretofore held the offices be willing to continue in the exercise of them, their allegiance not being otherwise affected, for the time being, than as relates to the tranquility of the country under existing circumstances?

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) HENRY PROCTER,

Colonel Com'g.

Chief Justice Woodward, Detroit.

A. B. Woodward to Col. Henry Procter, Michigan, August 20th, 1812.

SIR,

I return you my thanks for the copy of the proclamation which you have been so polite as to send. The determination of General Brock to continue the American laws for the time being, and the full protection given to the private property, and to the religion of the inhabitants, while it renders an honorable tribute to the elevated sentiments which actuate his mind, cannot fail, at the same time, to conciliate, and obtain the good will of those affected by the late change in the posture of affairs, as well as to smooth the path of future accommodation when the existing misunderstandings between Great-Britain and the American states are adjusted.

I reply with great pleasure to your several enquiries

The geographical limits of the territory of Michigan are designated by an act of Congress.

The boundary commences at the southern extremity of lake Michigan, and is drawn east from that point until it shall intersect lake Erie. This line has never been actually run. It is therefore uncertain where it would intersect lake Erie. I have a minute of an observation taken by a British gentleman which makes the latitude of the southern extremity of lake Michigan a degree and a half south of Detroit. This would carry the line entirely south of lake Erie. I am in possession of some maps which so represent the country. On the contrary, I have seen other maps, and have received many oral communications, which represent the southern extremity of lake Michigan as nearly west of Detroit. The American government has been taking measures to remove this ambiguity. These, however, may have been impeded by the troubles which have recently pervaded those regions During the incertitude the mouth of the river Miami has been assumed as the line, the justices of the peace on the north side of that river acting under commissions derived from the territory of Michigan, and those on the south side of it acting under commissions derived from the state of Ohio.

The boundary was common to Great-Britain and the United States, on the east, and to the north.

From the southern extremity of lake Michigan a line was required to run thro' the middle of satd lake to its northern extremity. It is uncertain whether the northern extremity of lake Michigan is in Green Bay, or at the intermediate point between Green Bay and the strait of Michilimackinac.

From the northern extremity of lake Michigan a line due north to the northern boundary of the United States, in lake Superior, completes the western demarcation, and closes the geographical limits of the country. Its greatest length may be five hundred miles, its greatest breadth three hundred. It includes two peninsulas; one very large, the other small.

From the mouth of the river Miami to the head of the river St Clair at the *embouchure*, or outlet of lake Huron, the country is settled through in a very sparse manner, on a continued line, without any settlements in the rear, every house forming as it were a double frontier. There were formerly some families at the river St. Joseph's, near the southern extremity of lake Michigan, and the island of Michilimackinac had also a few settlements.

The population of the territory of Michigan is more completely elucidated by the official return rendered to the American Department of State, a copy of which I enclose, than by any observations I shall be capable of making.

The civil government of the territory of Michigan must be considered under three distinct aspects; first, *as a colonial establishment distinct from the several states;* Secondly, *as forming a part of the United States for certain general and national purposes;* and Thirdly, *as internally distributed and partitioned for the purposes of domestic regulation and police*

Under the first aspect, *as a colonial establishment, distinct from the several states, the government* consisted of one Governor, three Judges, and one Secretary. The salary of the Governor was four hundred and fifty pounds sterling per annum. The salary of each of the three Judges was two hundred and seventy pounds sterling. The salary of the Secretary was two hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling.—Seventy-eight pounds fifteen shillings were allowed for incidental and contingent charges. All these expences were defrayed by the general government of the United States, and all these officers were required to reside in the territory. They were further required to be possessed of certain portions of land.

The civil government, unquestionably, cannot be reorganised without a civil governor. He must supply the several offices which are vacant. One judge may hold the courts in the absence of the others. The secretary also is necessary, in the capacity of lieutenant-governor, and for the preservation and transmission of executive and legislative transactions. The legislative regulations were required to be adopted from those of the original American states by a majority of the governor and judges.

Under the second aspect *as forming a part of the United States for certain general and national purposes;* the territory

Michigan embraced ten or twelve different officers. The following is an enumeration of them.

1. The postmaster of Detroit.
2. The postmaster of the river Raisin.
3. The postmaster of the river Miami.
4. The register of the land office.
5. The receiver of public monies obtained for land.
6. A deputy of an extra resident surveyor general, for the execution of surveys of land.
7. A collector of the customs at the port of Detroit.
8. A collector of the customs at the port of Michilimackinac.
9. A collector of the customs at port Miami.
10. Sundry Indian interpreters.

Most of these officers were paid by fees of office, and certain very small salaries. All the revenue officers will be indispensible, if the American revenue laws are intended to be enforced. The others, you will perhaps, sir, be disposed to consider as superseded, in consequence of the change of the flag.

Under the third aspect of the territory of Michigan is regarded *as it is internally distributed and partitioned for the purposes of domestic regulation and police.*

The following may embrace the various descriptions of officers which it comprehended.

1. The clerk of the supreme court.
2. The marshal of the territory.
3. The attorney general.
4. The treasurer.
5. The adjutant general of the militia.
6. The quarter master general of the militia.
7. The marshal of the district of Detroit.
8. The marshal of the district of Erie.
9. The marshal of the district of Huron.
10. The marshal of the district of Michilimackinac.
11. Five commissioners of civil police for *the relief* of the poor, the repair of *roads, bridges, &c. &c.* in those *four several* districts.
12. Their several clerks, assessors, collectors, treasurers, overseers of the poor, supervisors of the high ways, etc. etc. in the four several districts.
13. The register, constituting the recording and probate officer, one in each of those four districts.
14. From twenty to thirty justices of the peace throughout the territory.

These officers, where paid at all, derived their compensation from some species of local revenue, particularly appropriated to the service.

All these officers are susceptible of being continued for the present time.

The enquiry whether those who have heretofore held offices under the American government would be willing to continue in the exercise of them, their allegiance not being otherwise affected for the time being, than as relates to the tranquility of the country under existing circumstances, is attended with a difficulty, principally, as it relates to that description holding their offices immediately and directly under commission from the general government of the United States.

The inhabitants of a conquered or ceded country may, it is conceived, *after the conquest or cession*, hold and exercise offices under the acquiring power, and if the country be afterwards retroceded, it is believed they do not incur the penalties of treason by so doing. Neither the law of nations, nor the American laws, appear to require the inhabitants to quit this country, and the liberal footing on which you propose to place the former laws and the administration of them, and the qualified and implied temporary allegiance, which seems to be alone contemplated at present, is calculated to obviate embarrassment.—With regard, therefore, to all subordinate officers, I am humbly of opinion that they may, perhaps, without impropriety, act. Their willingness to do so can only be ascertained by personal reference.

With respect to that class holding commissions under the government of the U. States, I beg leave to lay before you the following extract from their constitution

"No person holding any office of profit, "or trust, under the United States, shall, "without the consent of the Congress, "accept of any present, emoluments, of- "fice, or title, of any kind whatever, "from any king, prince or foreign state."

The intention of this provision was not applicable to a case like the present; but its *letter* may affect it. It might be proper to permit the American government to be consulted on this point, as the citizens would act with more cheerfulness if they were informed that their conduct would not be disapproved.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. B. WOODWARD.
Colonel Henry Procter.

Col Henry Procter to Major Gen. Brock.

Detroit, August 24, 1812.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to acquaint you that, immediately after your departure hence, a difficulty was experienced respecting the administration of the laws of the territory announced in your proclamation of the 16th inst. and to remove the same, on mature consideration, I conceived it requisite to take upon myself a responsibility of which before you left this I most certainly had not the least idea. In so doing, I have to the best of my judgment acted in obedience to your proclamation, and with the spirit of which, I humbly conceive the annexed regulations of the 21st inst. strictly accords. I hope you will do me the justice to believe that I have not been actuated by interested motives, and that it has been with the greatest reluctance, your approbation having not been previously obtained, that I have taken upon myself a responsibility which, however, it was requisite should be immediately assumed, to restore to the affrighted inhabitants confidence, the immediate object, as I conceive, of your proclamation. I enclose a letter which I conceived it expedient to write to Mr. Justice Woodward, and also his answer, which I hope you will find satisfactory. I was doubtful whether the American revenue laws ought, or ought not to be enforced. Formerly they were productive, I understand, to the amount of six or eight times the expences, but of late they have been reduced. If those laws are not enforced the inhabitants of this territory, paying no customs or duties, will be placed on a better footing than those of your province, which was not intended by your proclamation. I shall therefore make a provisional appointment of collectors. Little, however, will be done in this, or any other civil matter, until I have the opportunity of hearing from you. In the hope of being soon favored with a letter from you, I am,

Dear Sir,
With respect,
Faithfully and obediently yours,
(Signed) HENRY PROCTER,
Colonel Com'g.
Major Gen. Brock, Niagara.

A. B. Woodward to the Hon. A. Gallatin.

Michigan, September 7, 1812.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your communication bearing the post mark of July the eleventh, with its several enclosures, for which I return you my respectful thanks.

I beg leave to solicit the favor of your becoming the medium of communicating to our government sundry matters relating to the concerns of this country.

The intelligence of its surrender to the arms of his Britannic majesty, will, no doubt, by this period, have reached you

As a military operation this enterprise was conducted on the part of the British general with a degree of genius, judgment, energy and courage reflecting the highest lustre on his personal character; and presenting, in every point of view, a contrast the most complete to that of the American general.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of General Brock's proclamation, issued immediately after the capitulation.

By this you will perceive that the American laws are to be continued in force for the time being.

The officer on whom the execution of the general's proclamation immediately devolved, addressed me a letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, and of my answer to which a copy is also enclosed. They are accompanied by his regulation on the subject of the civil government, which having since obtained the sanction of general Brock is now transmitted for the information of the American government, with the consent and approbation of the officer commanding here.

I enclose also a copy of another act of Colonel Henry Procter acting as civil governor for the time being, extending the next term of the supreme court until the third Monday in December next. It is generally hoped that the American government will before that time manifest its pleasure with respect to their officers and citizens remaining in the country.—To afford the opportunity of transmitting a communication of this nature, I have the honor to enclose a provisional passport adapted to obviate any obstruction to its conveyance, and which has been furnished here, with the utmost readiness and politeness, for that purpose.

My being nominated secretary for the time being must be considered as a compliment *to my country*, and not to *myself*.

The functions of lieutenant governor, you will recollect are attached to the office of secretary, and it was thought respectful and conciliatory that an American citizen should, in present circumstances, be selected for that purpose, and particularly one of the officers of the late government. Of these I was the only one left, and I conceived it of a nature demanding my acquiescence, until the pleasure of my own government should be made known. The constitutional provision you will perceive has not been unattended to, and it has not been, and will not be, contravened. An explicit instruction on this head will be requisite if the course of events should not supercede the necessity of it.

I enclose some other papers also elucidating the actual situation of the country with respect to the administration of civil matters. The present is one of those cases where a manifestation of the *executive* as well as *legislative* wishes in relation to *judicial* matters would be peculiarly proper; and which, indeed, from the singular exigencies of the case, are essentially requisite I have no idea that the American government would wish to relinquish the hold upon any of their territories which circumstances permit; and my construction of those obligations, which a high sense of duty and the most cordial affection to my country impose, is, *that I am bound to stay, in the protection of her claims, in the maintenance of her power, and her laws, to the very last*, and to abandon the hope of their being eventually effectually asserted only at her own express command.

Besides this duty, which I consider simply as a political one, there is another, not less imposing, commanded by philanthropy. To intercede for my suffering countrymen, to save their lives, their persons from the victorious and insulting savage, to preserve the remnants of their little properties from pillage, to aid in the means of departing those who will go to find the standard of their country where her power is yet undiminished, and her glory untarnished, and to uphold and comfort those whom stern necessity compels, or hardier resolution prompts to bear the full fury of the storm, and see its last effect, are duties in the exercise of which I have derived the most exquisite pleasure; a pleasure which even the severest *censures* of my country can never take away. I shall not cease, however, to believe that, in fulfilling them, I have committed *her* inclination not less than my own.

I cannot, in justice, conclude my letter, without bearing my testimonial of the honor, the caution, the moderation, and the spirit of conciliation, which have characterised the officers of the British government, during the whole period in which they have been in possession of the country.

It will obviously be of some importance to the United States, that this territory, in case it should be either restored or regained, should not have been in the interval of its estrangement entirely desolated, or essentially deteriorated; and in using my endeavours to impress the expediency of this policy, the officer in the service of his Britannic majesty, at present in command here, and to whose good sense and firm line of conduct, the inhabitants are under much obligation, has repeatedly mentioned to me that if, in the train of events, the result should be that this country is restored to the American government, it will be his pride and happiness, so far as is connected with his exertions, that it should be returned neither exhausted nor injured, but rather, if possible, in an improved state.

The preservation, therefore, in the territory, at this afflicting moment, of civil government of any kind, and more especially, of the American laws to the latest period which can possibly be effected, I have thought of so much consequence to the United States as to have ruled my determination to adhere to the country, at all events, until I could hear from the general government.

I flatter myself that the course of conduct which I have adopted will be approved; or, if not, that I shall be early apprised of it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
With perfect respect,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) AUGUSTUS B. WOODWARD
The Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Amendment to the Constitution proposed.—In the legislature of Massachusetts a committee has been appointed to consider the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States, that no state shall give a President more than once in three or four terms.

The President of the United States has offered a pardon to deserters from the army, who will return within four months from the 8th October.

Eight waggons loaded with specie for the army, left Philadelphia on the 22d of October, under escort of a lieutenant's guard for Pittsburgh.

Commodore Rodgers has been spoken after being at sea three days, without having met any thing.

MEADVILLE *October* 28.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On Sunday last the two Rifle Regiments commanded by Cols. *Irwin* and *Piper*, and the first regiment of Infantry commanded by col *Snyder*, left this place for Niagra. They will detain at Waterford, until the second regiment of Infantry commanded by Col. *Purviance* joins them, which is expected to march on Saturday or Sunday next.

We have ben favored with the perusal of a letter dated "Baffalo October 18th." it gives the particulars of the engagement at Queenston more in detail, although it does not differ in substance from the statement copied in this weeks paper from the Buffalo Gazette. Our latest accounts from that quarter, mention that our troops along the streights were concentrating in the neighbourhood of Black Rock, and that it was supposed another effort would shortly be made to dispossess the enemy of the opposite shore.

CHILLICOTHE, *October* 31.

On Tuesday last, capt. Elliott marched from this place with a company of 100 regulars, for the purpose of joining the North Western Army. The soldiers have all been enlisted in this state, and are tolerably well provided with winter clothes.

They have taken the route, by the way of Franklinton and Lower Sandusky, and will probably join the army at the Rapids.

The Virginia troops, under the command of brig. gen. Leftwich, amounting, in the whole to about 1500 men, arrived in this town on Tuesday the 27th inst. and on Friday the 30th took the route by way of Franklinton, to the Rapids, where it is expected, the four divisions of the north western army, will form a junction.

The men are all well provided with tents and camp equippage; but are destitute of cloathing necessary for a winter campaign——We understand the above troops, and the Ohio volunteers, now at Manary's Block house, under the command of brig. gen. Tupper, will form the centre of the army. The Kentucky volunteers and regulars, now at fort Defiance, under the command of brig. gen. Winchester, will form the left wing; and the Pennsylvania troops under the command of brig. gen Crooks, now on their march —by way of Wooster, will form the right wing —

These troops amount in the whole, to near ten thousand men, and are all under the command of gen. Harrison, who is now at Franklinton, making the necessary arrangements for supplying them with provisions, &c. &c.

With this formidable force there can be little doubt as to the successful result of the present campaign.

On Friday morning, (says the Vincennes Sun of Oct. 20,) the Indians killed a son of Mr. Thomas Hollingsworth, within ten miles of this place; they tomahawked, scalped and stripped him naked ——On Tuesday and Wednesday last gen Hopkins crossed the Wabash at fort Harrison with about 2000 mounted men with ten days provisions to proceed against the Indian towns; but whether against those up the Wabash or on the Illinois river is still a mystery, but which a short time will unveil.

Captain Becks, with his company of rangers is also ordered to proceed up the Wabash, as is also col Miller's and col Barbour's regiments of Kentucky militia; it is supposed they will proceed immediately as far up as fort Harrison.

James Fisk, of Vermont, is appointed a Judge of this territory, in the room of judge Vander Burgh, deceased.

Extract of a letter from James Garrard junr Brigade Inspecter of the left wing of the N. W. Army, to the editor of the Western Citizen dated, Head Quarters. L. W. N. Western Army October 13,

DEAR SIR,

Since my last to you nothhas occurred of much importance, except the health of the army, one of the Spies has shot an Indian, and two men have been killed at fort Wayne, which you have probably heard of.—The Regiments of cols. Jennings and Pogue are at St. Mary's and Jennings' blockhouse, who serves as escorts for supplies to this place. We have built four blockhouses, and three other houses including the fortification

October 14.

Since the above was written the spies have given information that the British and Indians have left the rapids after burning the house & destroying the corn.

LEXINGTON, *October* 27.

The House of Representatives of Tennessee have passed resolutions, & sent them to the Senate for their concurrence, stating that many horrid and inhuman murders had been committed by the Creek Indians on the people of that state, which were then undressed and no satisfaction, was either promised or expected from that confederacy —owing to the false representations of the Indian agent, Hawkins. They direct the governor of that state, to order into service on the frontier 10,000 militia; to send a messenger to the Creek nation, demanding the delivery of the murderers, and in case of refusal within 20 days, that he shall order out a force sufficient to exterminate the Creek nation.

Ken Gaz.

LOUISVILLE, *October* 22.

Arrived at this place yesterday morning, on their return home from the City of Washington, Gen. W. Clark, and the different Indian chiefs, who accompanied him to visit the President.

We are informed, the Indians are much pleased with their treatment, and generally disposed to embark in the war with, or without permission of the general Government; the Osages particularly, and the Seux, are highly exasperated against the Indians who destroyed Mr. Boolvin's property on the Prairie de Chien The Sacs, Foxes and Ioways are also much displeased. We have reason to believe gen. Clark will not oppose their wishes——indeed sound policy in the present critical posture requires it——Their young men cannot be restrained, and should an opposition be persisted in —they will join the enemy.

W. Courier.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

CAME to my house about the 12th day of last month, three men of the following description and names, two who called themselves

GREEN,

who passed for brothers, one calling the other Charles. This Charles was about six feet high, about twenty-four years old, slender made, wears a small queue of his own hair, combs his hair up before and his side locks forward; with hazle eyes. The other Green was about five feet eight or nine inches high, about thirty years old, passed for a widower, keen black eyes, brown skin, dark hair cut short behind; Charles had on a London brown coat, pretty well worn, and bound round the cuffs with some kind of ferretting; the other generally wore a dark grey coat, The third one passed by the name of

DOCTOR JONES,

he is about five feet six or eight inches high, fair skin, and a modest looking man. These men continued to board with me for three weeks, for which they never paid one cent; but at midnight, on the first day of this month, they left their beds, went to the pasture, and took their horses, and stole and carried away with them a good saddle, the pad bound with an otter skin, and a good plated snaffle bridle, the bits spliced in the middle with a link.—They said they were from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniata, near Shinebarger's Iron Works, within seven miles of Huntingdon town or Standing Stone at the Warm Springs, The Greens are said to be sons of Charles Green, who formerly lived at the Warm Springs.

From the manner in which these men conducted themselves whilst here, and their manner of going off, I am confident they are either British Spies, Horse Thieves or Swindlers. Under pretence of setting up a large apothecary shop in this town, and being men of handsome prospects, they had nearly succeeded in swindling me out of a handsome tract of land. The public are cautioned to keep a good look out, and be watchful least they suffer more than I have done. And in order that I may have justice done me, I will give the above reward to have them brought to this town, or *THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS* for either of them and the saddle.

EPHRAIM HATHAWAY,
Tavernkeeper.

Lebanon, (Ohio) October 7, 1812.

FOR SALE.

THE yearly Ground Rent of One Hundred and Twenty Dollars on Lot No 49, in Penn street; also, the yearly Ground Rent of Forty Dollars on part of Lots No 112 and 113, in Front street, and a Mortgage on Lot No. 99, of Fifteen Hundred Dollars For particulars apply to Mr. *THOMAS GORMLEY.*

RALPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, November 2, 1812 tf

NOTICE.

By mutual consent the Partnership of

Patterson & Hopkins,

Booksellers, is dissolved.

ALL engagements entered into by the House of *P & H* will be attended to and settled by R & J PATTERSON, the present firm, who have on hand a very large and select assortment of

Books and Stationary,

which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

R & J PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, 31st October, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE NOTICE, that I will not pay (until compelled by law) any debts of

SAMUEL W. LEIPER'S

contracting after this date.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

October 30, 1812.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,

NOTIFIES those for whom he has paid *Taxes in the state of Ohio*, that it will be inconvenient for him to attend to it any longer The Tax must be paid before the 15th of December, or 100 per cent penalty will accrue for delinquency

Zanesville, October 15, 1812.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $ 1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. Subscribers in town who either move, or formerly may not have received their numbers, are requested to call with the editor. *October* 29, 1812.

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

October 13, 1812

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a further Installment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Travelier's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Mausville, Jan 21, 1812. (1 y.)

Alleghany County, to wit.

IN the court of common pleas for said county in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 3d of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve—on the petition of Joseph M'Clintock, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of November next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors may have at least 15 days notice previous thereof to show cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged— and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth, and Pittsburgh Gazett"

By the court,

Attest.

E PENTLAND, Prothy.

MR.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you Notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and show cause if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

JOSEPH M CLINTOCK Jun.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simly appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds, and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free exoansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials T. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, seald and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr T Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edme Dubatel sign of the Golden Head, No 26, Market street, Messrs Henry Koerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs Warner and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs G & R Waits's Lottery Office, corner of St Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs John & Thos Vance, stationers, No 158, Market street.—*At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street, John Y Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Cowl & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Waits's, Nos 38 and 64 Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr Samuel Fahenstock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Easton*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF
LINEN

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, or with broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract of Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber; this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton Iron Works, Falls of Big Beaver, Columbiana county, September 22, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker
AND
James R. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.

☞ *BAR IRON* by the Ton.

Original Patent and Family
MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.

Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water.
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by
E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September 15*, 1812. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE higest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*
for Bridgeport Glass Company.

August 6th, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the
Land Office,
before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans, Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners.

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans, who is duly authorised to that end.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent*
for Oliver Evans.
GEORGE EVANS,
BENJAMIN EVANS.

Pittsburgh, October 3, 1812.

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co.* and consist of Oliver Evans and George Evans.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent*
for Oliver Evans.
GEORGE EVANS.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published, the
Catechism of Nature,
For the use of Children.
By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen.

Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.

Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a stile and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low*"

ALSO,
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD,
Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The *hero of this piece*," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, he is a priest, an husband, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, where can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation, and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head ache, cholic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING
LOZENGES,

unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,

for coughs, colds, asthmas and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them: some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they were recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powders (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with these complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 13, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, last spring, a small red and white COW, 4 years old, no brand nor ear mark, and is running at large with my cattle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JANE EWEN

October 15, 1812.

FOUR STRAY HORSES

BROKE into my garden on the 19th inst. two of them are brown with black manes and tails, and two sorrels. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. Enquire at Mr Reed's Ferry, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, up the Allegheny river.

SAMUEL CENNEDY.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,
October 20, 1812.